

Unit 1

1. Explore the legacy of Charaka's contribution to the practice and study of the Ayurvedas.

Charaka revolutionized Ayurveda with his treatise, the Charaka Samhita, emphasizing prevention and treatment through diet, lifestyle, and herbs. His holistic approach influences modern Ayurvedic practice and understanding

2. Outline the contributions of Sushruta in the field of medicine, anatomical knowledge and ethical principles.

Sushruta's contributions in medicine include the Sushruta Samhita, detailing surgical procedures and anesthesia. He emphasized ethics, advocating for patient welfare and surgical precision. His anatomical knowledge paved the way for surgical advancements

3. Describe Maharishi Patanjali's delineation of the Eight Limbs of Yoga.

Maharishi Patanjali outlined the Eight Limbs of Yoga in the Yoga Sutras, comprising ethical principles, physical postures, breath control, and meditation. These limbs serve as a comprehensive guide to spiritual growth and self-realization

4. Discuss the universal impact of Maharishi Patanjali's teachings with respect to yoga, spirituality and psychology.

Maharishi Patanjali's teachings on yoga transcend physical practice, impacting spirituality and psychology. Yoga's integration of mind, body, and spirit fosters holistic well-being and inner transformation, influencing individuals globally

5. Elaborate upon Maharishi Dhanvantari's contributions to Ayurveda.

Maharishi Dhanvantari significantly contributed to Ayurveda by compiling medical knowledge into texts like the Dhanvantari Nighantu. His works cover various aspects of medicine, including herbal formulations and surgical techniques, shaping Ayurvedic practice

6. Write a note on the mathematical and astronomical contributions of Aryabhatta.

Aryabhatta's mathematical and astronomical contributions include the concept of zero, trigonometric functions, and accurate astronomical calculations. His works like Aryabhatiya laid the foundation for advanced mathematical and astronomical studies

7. Investigate the

legacy of Mahaviracharya with respect to philosophical, ethical, architectural expressions of Jain culture.

Mahaviracharya's legacy in Jain culture encompasses profound philosophical insights, ethical teachings, and architectural marvels like Dilwara Temples. His contributions promote non-violence, compassion, and spiritual enlightenment

8. Write a note on ethical and spiritual practices prescribed by Mahaviracharya.

Mahaviracharya advocated ethical practices like non-violence (ahimsa), truthfulness (satya), and non-possessiveness (aparigraha). Spiritually, he emphasized meditation, self-discipline, and detachment to attain liberation (moksha)

9. Explore the historical context and mathematical content of the Bodhayana Sulba Sutras The Bodhayana Sulba Sutras provide insights into ancient Indian mathematics, particularly geometry. They offer geometric constructions and mathematical principles used in Vedic rituals, reflecting the mathematical sophistication of ancient Indian civilization

10. Write a note on the contributions of Bhāskarāchārya in the field of mathematics and Astronomy.

Bhāskarāchārya's contributions in mathematics and astronomy include solutions to quadratic equations, advancements in trigonometry, and accurate planetary motion predictions. His works like Siddhanta Shiromani influenced mathematical and astronomical studies for centuries

11. Explore the contributions of Varahamihira as an ancient Indian polymath.

Varahamihira excelled as a polymath, contributing to astronomy, astrology, mathematics, and meteorology. His works like Brihat Samhita cover diverse topics, including planetary positions, eclipses, and weather patterns, enriching ancient Indian knowledge systems

12. Who wrote Brahmasphuta siddhanta? Outline his major contributions.

Brahmasphuta Siddhanta was written by Indian mathematician and astronomer Brahmagupta.

His major contributions include advancements in algebra, solutions to quadratic equations, and the introduction of zero as a numerical digit, significantly influencing mathematical development

1. What are the various disciplines of Indian social sciences and their key components.

ANS:- Indian social sciences encompass a wide range of disciplines that study society, culture, and human behavior. Some key disciplines include:

- 1. Sociology:** Sociology studies society, social institutions, and social relationships. It explores topics such as social structure, inequality, family dynamics, and social change.
- 2. Anthropology:** Anthropology focuses on the study of human cultures and societies, including their origins, development, and diversity. It includes subfields like cultural anthropology, archaeology, linguistic anthropology, and physical anthropology.
- 3. Political Science:** Political science examines the theory and practice of politics, government, and political behavior. It covers topics such as governance systems, political ideologies, international relations, and public policy.
- 4. Economics:** Economics studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It analyzes factors such as markets, resource allocation, economic development, and the behavior of individuals and firms.
- 5. Psychology:** Psychology investigates the human mind and behavior. It includes areas like cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, clinical psychology, and social psychology.

These disciplines use various research methods, including surveys, interviews, experiments, and observational studies, to understand social phenomena and contribute to our knowledge of society and human behavior.

2. Explain the major ideas of the Nyaya school of philosophy

ANS:- The Nyaya school of philosophy, one of the six classical schools of Indian philosophy, focuses on logic, epistemology (the study of knowledge), and metaphysics (the study of reality).

Here are its major ideas:

- 1. Logic (Nyaya):** Nyaya emphasizes the importance of logic and reasoning in understanding the world. It provides methods for valid inference (reasoning) and debate, aiming to establish truth and refute falsehood through logical argumentation.

2. Epistemology (Pramana): Nyaya identifies four means of valid knowledge (pramana): perception (direct observation), inference (logical deduction), comparison (analogy), and testimony (reliable testimony of others). These pramanas serve as the foundation for acquiring knowledge about the world.

3. Metaphysics (Ontology): Nyaya explores metaphysical concepts such as the nature of reality, existence, and causality. It posits that the ultimate reality consists of eternal substances (padarthas), including souls (atman), God (Ishvara), and matter (prakriti).

4. Theory of Categories (Padartha): Nyaya categorizes all objects of knowledge into sixteen categories (padarthas), including substance, quality, action, universal, particularity, and inherence, providing a framework for understanding the nature of reality.

5. Ethics (Nyaya Sutra): While Nyaya primarily focuses on epistemology and metaphysics, it also touches upon ethics, discussing concepts such as virtue, duty, and moral responsibility within its philosophical framework.

Overall, Nyaya philosophy emphasizes rigorous logical analysis, valid methods of knowledge acquisition, and a systematic approach to understanding reality.

3. What are the four pramanas or valid means of knowledge according to Nyaya school of philosophy.

ANS:- The Nyaya school of philosophy identifies four pramanas, or valid means of knowledge, which serve as the foundation for acquiring knowledge about the world:

- 1. Perception (Pratyaksha):** Perception refers to direct sensory experience or observation. It involves seeing, hearing, touching, tasting, and smelling. According to Nyaya, perception provides immediate knowledge about objects present in the external world.

2. Inference (Anumana): Inference is the process of arriving at new knowledge based on existing knowledge and reasoning. Nyaya distinguishes between two types of inference: inference from perception (whereby we infer something unperceived based on what is perceived) and inference from a sign (whereby we infer the presence of something based on its known effects or signs).

3. Comparison (Upamana): Comparison, or analogy, involves knowledge gained by comparing an object with a similar one that is already known. By recognizing similarities between the two objects,

one can infer knowledge about the unfamiliar object.

4. Testimony (Shabda): Testimony refers to knowledge gained through reliable verbal testimony or testimony of trustworthy sources. According to Nyaya, testimony from credible sources, such as experts or reliable texts, can provide valid knowledge about subjects beyond our direct experience.

These four pramanas provide a comprehensive framework for acquiring knowledge in various domains, including the physical world, metaphysical concepts, and ethical principles, within the Nyaya philosophical tradition.

4. Examine the historical development of Vyakarana focusing on Panini's Ashtadhyayi.

ANS:- Vyakarana, the study of grammar in Sanskrit, underwent significant historical development, with Panini's "Ashtadhyayi" playing a central role:

1. Pre-Panini Period: Before Panini, grammar existed in various forms, with rules scattered across different texts. There was no systematic framework for understanding Sanskrit grammar.

2. Panini's Contribution: Panini, an ancient Indian scholar, revolutionized the study of grammar with his "Ashtadhyayi," composed around the 4th century BCE. This work organized the grammar of Sanskrit into a systematic and comprehensive framework.

3. Systematic Structure: The "Ashtadhyayi" consists of eight chapters (hence the name), each dealing with specific aspects of grammar. Panini's rules are concise and precise, covering morphology, syntax, and semantics.

4. Sutras: Panini formulated his grammatical rules in the form of Sutras (aphorisms), which are compact and precise statements. These Sutras laid the foundation for a scientific approach to grammar, with a focus on linguistic analysis and classification.

5. Impact and Legacy: Panini's "Ashtadhyayi" had a profound influence on the development of linguistics not only in India but also in other parts of the world. His work provided a model for systematic grammar, inspiring subsequent generations of scholars and grammarians.

Overall , Panini's "Ashtadhyayi" marked a watershed moment in the

history of Vyakarana, establishing a systematic and scientific approach to the study of grammar that continues to influence linguistic scholarship to this day.

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5. Discuss the legacy of Vyakarana and its influence on linguistic theories in India.

ANS:- Vyakarana, the study of grammar in Sanskrit, has a rich legacy that continues to influence linguistic theories in India. At its core lies the monumental work of Panini, whose

"Ashtadhyayi" revolutionized Sanskrit grammar around the 4th century BCE. Panini's concise and precise Sutras (aphorisms) provided a systematic framework for linguistic analysis, covering morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Fol owing Panini, scholars like Patanjali and Bhartrihari further developed Sanskrit linguistics, expanding its scope to include aspects like semantics, phonetics, and the philosophy of language. Their contributions added depth to the understanding of language and its structures.

The principles of Vyakarana didn't confine themselves to Sanskrit alone. They exerted a profound influence on the grammatical structures and linguistic theories of numerous Indian languages, including Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, and Telugu. Many regional grammatical traditions drew upon Sanskrit grammatical concepts to develop their own linguistic theories.

Moreover, Vyakarana wasn't merely a descriptive grammar; it also delved into philosophical inquiries about language, cognition, and reality. Scholars like Bhartrihari explored the intricate relationship between language and thought, offering profound insights that transcend linguistic boundaries.

Despite Sanskrit's diminishing use as a spoken language, Vyakarana remains relevant in linguistic studies and traditional education in India. Its principles continue to inform linguistic research, language pedagogy, and the preservation of Indian languages, showcasing the enduring significance of Sanskrit grammar in shaping linguistic thought and practice in India.

6. Explore the historical evolution of agricultural practices in India.

ANS:- The historical evolution of agricultural practices in India reflects a journey of innovation and adaptation spanning thousands of years:

- 1. Ancient Period:** Agriculture in ancient India relied on traditional methods such as plowing with wooden plows and irrigation using canals. Crops like wheat, barley, rice, and pulses were cultivated.
- 2. Medieval Period:** During the medieval period, advancements such as the use of iron plows and the introduction of new crops like sugarcane and cotton influenced agricultural practices. Islamic rulers introduced techniques like Persian wheel irrigation.
- 3. Colonial Era:** British colonial rule brought significant changes to Indian agriculture.

Large-scale land settlements and the introduction of cash crops like indigo and opium transformed the agrarian landscape. The British also introduced modern irrigation systems and scientific farming methods.

- 4. Post-Independence:** After independence, India focused on agrarian reforms to address issues of land ownership and rural poverty. The Green Revolution of the 1960s introduced high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation techniques, boosting agricultural productivity.
- 5. Contemporary Era:** In recent years, there has been a shift towards sustainable agriculture, organic farming, and the use of technology such as genetically modified crops and precision farming to improve yields while minimizing environmental impact.

Throughout its history, Indian agriculture has evolved in response to changing environmental, socio-economic, and technological factors, showcasing a dynamic and resilient approach to food production and livelihoods.

7. What are the diverse manifestations of Shilp in various art forms like architecture, craft, textiles and other art forms.

ANS:- Shilp, or craftsmanship, manifests diversely across various art forms in India, showcasing the country's rich cultural heritage and artistic traditions:

- 1. Architecture:** Shilp finds expression in India's architectural marvels, such as temples, palaces, forts, and monuments. Intricate carvings, ornate facades, and elaborate designs adorn these structures,

reflecting the skilled craftsmanship of artisans.

2. Crafts: Indian crafts encompass a wide array of disciplines, including pottery, metalwork, woodwork, and stone carving. Each region boasts its unique craft traditions, with artisans employing traditional techniques passed down through generations to create exquisite artifacts and decorative items.

3. Textiles: Shilp is evident in India's vibrant textile traditions, characterized by intricate weaving, embroidery, and dyeing techniques. Sarees, shawls, and garments are adorned with elaborate designs, reflecting the cultural diversity and artistic sensibilities of different regions.

4. Painting: Indian painting traditions, such as Madhubani, Warli, and Pattachitra, showcase Shilp through intricate brushwork, vibrant colors, and storytelling motifs.

These paintings often depict mythological themes, nature, and daily life, preserving cultural narratives and artistic expressions.

5. Sculpture: Sculpture is another prominent form of Shilp in India, with sculptors crafting statues, idols, and figurines from various materials like stone, metal, and clay. These sculptures adorn temples, public spaces, and homes, embodying spiritual, aesthetic, and cultural significance.

Overall, Shilp pervades every aspect of Indian art and craftsmanship, uniting diverse artistic expressions under a common heritage of skill, creativity, and cultural identity.

8. How have Vastu principles influenced architectural and urban planning in ancient and medieval India, explain with examples.

ANS:- Vastu principles, rooted in ancient Indian texts like the Vastu Shastra, have profoundly influenced architectural and urban planning in ancient and medieval India:

- 1. Architectural Design:** Vastu Shastra lays down guidelines for architectural design, emphasizing harmony between the built environment and natural elements. Buildings were oriented according to cardinal directions, with specific rules governing proportions, layout, and spatial organization. For example, the Taj Mahal's symmetrical design and alignment with cardinal directions reflect Vastu principles of balance and harmony.

2. Sacred Spaces: Vastu principles dictate the creation of sacred spaces within structures, such as temples and palaces, to facilitate

spiritual practices and rituals. Temples like the Brihadeeswarar Temple in Tamil Nadu exemplify Vastu-inspired architectural elements, including intricate carvings, precise alignments, and symbolic representations.

- 3. Urban Planning:** Vastu Shastra extends its influence to urban planning, guiding the layout of cities and towns. Ancient cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa followed Vastu principles in their planning, with streets aligned to cardinal directions and central squares serving as focal points for civic activities.
- 4. Environmental Considerations:** Vastu emphasizes the importance of environmental factors in architectural design, including site selection, topography, and climatic conditions. For instance, traditional homes in Rajasthan feature courtyard designs to provide natural ventilation and cooling in hot climates.

Overall, Vastu principles have shaped the architectural landscape of ancient and medieval India, influencing not only individual buildings but also the layout and organization of entire cities, and reflecting a holistic approach to design that integrates spiritual, cultural, and environmental considerations.

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- 9. Trace the historical evolution of Vastu Shastra from the vedas to texts like**

“Mayamata”and “Manasara.”

ANS:- Vastu Shastra, the ancient Indian science of architecture and design, traces its roots back to the Vedas and has evolved over millennia:

- 1. Vedic Period:** The earliest references to architectural principles can be found in the Vedas, particularly the Atharvaveda, which contains hymns related to construction, dwellings, and spatial arrangements.
- 2. Early Texts:** The principles of Vastu continued to develop in texts like the Shilpa Shastras, which provided guidelines for various crafts, including architecture. These texts laid the groundwork for later Vastu treatises.
- 3. Mayamata:** The Mayamata, believed to have been composed around the 6th to 8th centuries CE, is one of the earliest surviving texts dedicated solely to Vastu Shastra. It covers topics such as temple

architecture, town planning, and sculpture, offering detailed instructions on construction techniques and proportions.

4. Manasara: Another significant text is the Manasara, composed around the 5th to 10th centuries CE. It expands upon the principles outlined in earlier texts, providing comprehensive guidelines for architectural design, temple construction, and iconography. The Manasara covers topics such as site selection, building materials, and the symbolic significance of architectural elements.

These texts represent key milestones in the historical evolution of Vastu Shastra, consolidating and codifying architectural knowledge accumulated over centuries and shaping the principles and practices of Indian architecture and urban planning.

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10. Investigate the historical evolution of Natya in India, focusing on the role of BharataMuni and his "Natya Shastra."

ANS:- The historical evolution of Natya, or Indian performing arts, is deeply intertwined with the influential treatise known as the "Natya Shastra," attributed to the sage Bharata Muni: **1. Ancient Roots:** Natya has ancient roots in religious rituals and folk traditions. Over time, these practices evolved into more structured forms of performing arts, incorporating music, dance, and drama.

2. Bharata Muni and the Natya Shastra: Bharata Muni, believed to have lived around the 2nd century BCE to 2nd century CE, is credited with compiling the "Natya Shastra," a comprehensive treatise on performing arts. This seminal text codified the principles of drama, dance, music, and aesthetics, providing guidelines for actors, dancers, musicians, and playwrights.

3. Key Concepts: The "Natya Shastra" introduces key concepts such as rasa (emotional essence), bhava (emotional states), and abhinaya (expressive techniques). It also delineates various types of characters, gestures, and musical modes.

4. Influence and Legacy: The "Natya Shastra" exerted a profound influence on the development of Indian classical performing arts, shaping the aesthetics, techniques, and repertoire of forms such as Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Odissi, and Kuchipudi. It remains a foundational text studied and revered by practitioners of Indian classical arts, guiding their artistic expression and interpretation.

Bharata Muni's "Natya Shastra" stands as a seminal work that not only documents the rich heritage of Indian performing arts but also provides a timeless framework for their practice and appreciation.

11. Explore how Natya has influenced various performing arts like dance, drama, and music.

ANS:- Natya, the ancient Indian tradition of performing arts, has profoundly influenced various art forms such as dance, drama, and music:

1. Dance: Natya provides a rich vocabulary of gestures, movements, and expressions that form the basis of classical Indian dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, and Kuchipudi. These dance forms incorporate Natya's principles of abhinaya (expressive techniques), rasa (emotional essence), and bhava (emotional states), enabling dancers to convey narratives, emotions, and spiritual themes through their performances.

2. Drama: Natya Shastra, attributed to Bharata Muni, is a seminal text that laid the foundation for Indian theatrical traditions. Drama in India draws upon Natya's principles of characterization, plot development, and stagecraft, enriching performances with intricate storytelling, symbolism, and theatrical techniques.

3. Music: Natya integrates music seamlessly into its performances, with rhythm, melody, and lyrics enhancing the dramatic and emotional impact of the narrative. Indian classical music, closely intertwined with Natya, incorporates ragas (melodic frameworks) and talas

(rhythmic cycles) to evoke specific moods and sentiments, enriching the auditory experience of performances.

Overall, Natya's influence permeates across dance, drama, and music, shaping their aesthetics, techniques, and repertoire, and contributing to the vibrant cultural landscape of India's performing arts.

12. Explore the historical evolution of Sangeet in India, tracing its roots from ancient traditions to the present day.

ANS:- Sangeet, the encompassing term for music, dance, and drama in Indian culture, has a rich historical evolution spanning ancient traditions to the present day:

- 1. Ancient Roots:** The origins of Sangeet can be traced back to ancient Indian scriptures such as the Vedas, where music was an integral part of religious rituals and ceremonies.

Ancient texts like the Natya Shastra also laid the foundation for classical music and dance forms.

2. **Classical Period:** During the classical period, Sangeet flourished under royal patronage, with the development of classical music traditions such as Hindustani and Carnatic music. Renowned musicians and composers like Tansen and Purandara Dasa made significant contributions to classical music.
3. **Medieval Influence:** The medieval era saw the fusion of Indian classical music with Persian and Islamic influences, resulting in new forms like Qawwali and Thumri. Sufi saints played a vital role in popularizing devotional music and poetry.
4. **Colonial Era:** The colonial period witnessed the interaction of Indian music with Western musical styles, leading to the emergence of new genres like Indian classical fusion and Bol ywood music.

5. **Contemporary Era:** In the present day, Sangeet continues to evolve, embracing modern technologies and global influences while preserving its traditional roots. It remains an integral part of Indian culture, celebrated in festivals, concerts, and cultural events nationwide.

Throughout its history, Sangeet has been a dynamic and vibrant art form, reflecting the diversity and cultural richness of India.

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What are the three doshas according to Charaka's teachings in the Charaka Samhita?
 - a) Alpha, Beta, Gamma
 - b) Dosha, Dhatu, Mala
 - c) Sthana, Sushruta, Charaka
 - d) Vata, Pitta, Kapha

****Correct Answer: d) Vata, Pitta, Kapha****

2. What is the main focus of Charaka's contributions to Ayurveda?
 - a) Surgical techniques
 - b) Herbal remedies

c) Holistic healthcare

d) Psychological well-being

****Correct Answer: c) Holistic healthcare****

3. What is the primary focus of Susruta's contributions to medicine?

a) Dietary principles

b) Herbal remedies

c) Surgical techniques

d) Mental well-being

****Correct Answer: c) Surgical techniques****

4. What is the primary text associated with Maharishi Patanjali's teachings?

a) Vedas

b) Bhagavad Gita

c) Upanishads

d) Yoga Sutras

****Correct Answer: d) Yoga Sutras****

5. How do Asanas and Pranayama contribute to the practice of Yoga, according to Maharishi Patanjali?

a) They promote physical fitness only

b) They prepare the mind for self-realization

c) They are optional and not essential to Yoga

d) They focus exclusively on breath control

****Correct Answer: b) They prepare the mind for self-realization****

6. According to Patanjali, what is the first limb of Ashtanga Yoga?

a) Asanas

b) Niyama

c) Yamas

d) Dhyana

****Correct Answer: c) Yamas****

7. Who is Maharishi Dhanvantari?

a) Warrior god

b) God of Ayurveda

c) Creator of the universe

d) Guardian deity of wealth

****Correct Answer: b) God of Ayurveda****

8. In which region was Aryabhatta born, and during which period did he make his contributions to mathematics and astronomy?

a) Persia, Medieval period

b) Greece, Hellenistic period

c) India, Classical period

d) China, Tang dynasty

****Correct Answer: c) India, Classical period****

9. Which philosophical concept, introduced by Mahaviracharya, recognizes the multiplicity of perspectives and the relativity of truth?

a) Nirvana

b) Anekantavada

c) Dharma

d) Karma

****Correct Answer: b) Anekantavada****

10. When is Bodhayana believed to have lived, and in which field did he contribute?

- a) 6th century BCE, Medicine
- b) 2nd century CE, Astronomy
- c) 12th century CE, Philosophy
- d) 4th century BCE, Mathematics

****Correct Answer:** d) 4th century BCE, Mathematics**

give me the rest of the answers

📄 Answer

11. Which work of Bhāskarāchārya is specifically dedicated to arithmetic and covers topics like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division?

- a) Bijagaṇita
- b) Siddhānta Śiromāṇi
- c) Līlāvatī
- d) Karma Phala Prakāśa

****Correct Answer:** c) Līlāvatī**

12. What literary work by Varahamihira is a collection of stories and anecdotes?

- a) Brihat Samhita
- b) Brihat Jataka
- c) Brihat Katha
- d) Pancha-Siddhantika

****Correct Answer:** c) Brihat Katha**

13. In astronomy, what significant model did Brahmagupta propose in the Brahma-sphuta-siddhanta?

- a) Geocentric model
- b) Heliocentric model

- c) Ptolemaic model
- d) Copernican model

****Correct Answer: a) Geocentric model****

14. In which Sanskrit text are Susruta's teachings documented?

- a) Vedas
- b) Upanishads
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Susruta Samhita

****Correct Answer: d) Susruta Samhita****

15. Which classical Ayurvedic text is often associated with Maharishi Dhanvantari?

- a) Charaka Samhita
- b) Susruta Samhita
- c) Dhanvantari Nighantu
- d) Vedas

****Correct Answer: a) Charaka Samhita****

16. What core principles form the foundation of Jain ethics, as emphasized by Mahaviracharya?

- a) Four Noble Truths
- b) Five Pillars of Islam
- c) Five Great Vows (Mahavratas)
- d) Ten Commandments

****Correct Answer: c) Five Great Vows (Mahavratas)****

17. What is the primary focus of Bodhayana's mathematical treatise, the Bodhayana Sulba Sutras?

- a) Trigonometry

b) Geometry

c) Algebra

d) Calculus

****Correct Answer:** b) Geometry**

18. What is a notable challenge faced by Indian Social Science?

- a) Overemphasis on cultural nuances
- b) Lack of diversity in research topics
- c) Funding constraints and institutional limitations
- d) Excessive focus on individual-centric approaches

****Correct Answer:** b) Lack of diversity in research topics**

19. Who is the author of the foundational text on Nyaya, the Nyaya Sutras?

- a) Adi Shankara
- b) Sage Gautama
- c) Panini
- d) Nagarjuna

****Correct Answer:** b) Sage Gautama**

20. What is one of the four pramanas, or valid means of knowledge according to Nyaya?

- a) Karma (action)
- b) Yoga (discipline)
- c) Pratyaksha (perception)
- d) Bhakti (devotion)

****Correct Answer:** c) Pratyaksha (perception)**

21. Who wrote this text on Sanskrit grammar, “Ashtadhyayi”?

- a) Vyasa

b) Bhartrihari

c) Panini

d) Patanjali

****Correct Answer: c) Panini****

22. Who wrote “Mahabhashya,” a commentary on Panini's Ashtadhyayi?

a) Katyayana

b) Patanjali

c) Bhartrihari

d) Vyasa

****Correct Answer: b) Patanjali****

23. Who wrote one of the earliest works on agriculture, titled “Krishi Parashara”?

a) Panini

b) Patanjali

c) Parashara

d) Varahamihira

****Correct Answer: c) Parashara****

24. What is the term used to describe the traditional art of painting in India?

a) Chitra Shilp

b) Vastu Shilp

c) Rasa Shilp

d) Natya Shilp

****Correct Answer: a) Chitra Shilp****

25. What ancient Indian architectural and design philosophy

emphasizes the alignment of the built environment with cosmic energies to enhance human well-being?

- a) Yoga
- b) Vastu Shastra
- c) Ayurveda
- d) Natya Shastra

****Correct Answer:** b) Vastu Shastra**

26. What is the key principle of Vastu Shastra related to the orientation of buildings?

- a) Harmony with nature
- b) Use of sacred symbols
- c) Alignment with cosmic energies
- d) Inclusion of natural elements

Correct Answer: c) Alignment with cosmic energies 27. Who is attributed with the composition of “Natya Shastra”

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Panini
- c) Bharata Muni**
- d) Adi Shankaracharya

28. Which classical music traditions are mentioned as integral components of Sangeet?

- a) Flamenco and Jazz
- b) Hindustani and Carnatic
- c) Reggae and Blues**
- d) Folk and Country

29. Which ancient Indian text provides insights into various aspects of agriculture like, soil preparation, crop selection, etc.

a) Arthashastra

b) Krishi Sutras

c) Rigveda

d) Ashtadhyayi

30. What movement in recent times draws inspiration from traditional wisdom, promoting the use of natural inputs, conservation of biodiversity, and the integration of livestock in farming systems?

a) Green Revolution

b) Cash Crop Initiative

c) Organic Farming Movement

d) Sustainable Agriculture Campaign

27. C

28. C

29. B

30. C